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"ALDERNEY FRAND" IMPORTERS AND Exporters will find facts and facters of interest and value to THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1880. Price 25 cents. Sold by newsdealers.

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LONDON-No. 26 Bedford-st., Strand.
Paris-No. 9 Rue Scribs.

## New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The British Liberals claim a net gain of twenty-nine seats; the Conservatives admit that the Beaconsfield Administration has met with a decisive defeat. === Mr. Gladstone has been returned for Leeds. = Minister Fairchild has presented his credentials to King Alphonso.

DOMESTIC.—The House Committee on Elections has decided that Mr. Washburn is not entitled to his seat, === The Citizens' majority in San Francisco is about 6,700. === John Lawson has been nominated for Insurance Superintendent by Covernor Cornell. — The Kansas Republican Convention has declared for Mr. Blaine, === The Nebraska Democratic Convention appears to have elected Tilden delegates.

Congress .- In the Senate Mr. Edmunds made a speech in opposition to the Marshals clause of the Immediate Deticioncy bill, after which the bill was act was amended, and the Star Service bill was fur-

ther considered.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Secretary Sherman sent a letter to a local Sherman club, ==== The Young Men's Republican Club favored choosing electors by discussed kindergarten methods, == E. G. Gilmore was sentenced to imprisonment for contempt of = The Methodist Conferences in New-York and Brooklyn continued their discussions. A meeting was held in aid of the Gould Memorial Home at Rome. === The New-York Medical College | jority, of which the Home Rulers will form an for Women graduated six students. ——Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87.93 cents. Stocks active, but with wide and irregular fluctuations, generally closing weak.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate generally warmer and clear or fair weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 61°; lowest, 36°; average, 48

The Kansas Republican Convention elected Blaine delegates by a large majority, and adopted a ringing resolution in his favor. In two of the districts, however, the Grant men refused to abide by the decision of the Conven tion and elected contesting delegates to Chi-

The names of Albert Daggett and F. W. Schroeder, both delegates to Chicago, appear in the list of the honorary members of a Sherman club in Brooklyn. If this is with their knowledge and consent, it indicates a determination to express their own views, outside of the Convention at least.

Mr. Gladstone's splendid success in Leeds vesterday will lend especial interest to our London correspondent's letter upon the recent marked demonstrations of the great Liberal leader's popularity. His progress from London to Edmburgh was as remarkable in its way as his majority in Leeds.

The Assembly Railroad Committee has reported for the consideration of the Assembly the Hepburn bill forbidding discriminations. with some amendments, and the Railroad Commission bill, without amendment. The struggle before the Committee over the former bill must be renewed therefore in the Assembly. The fact that the Committee makes no recommendation in favor of the bills will create a presumption against their passage.

The latest development in the Minnesota case is ingenious enough to be the work of Mr. Tilden, whom Mr. Springer says he does not visit. The Committee on Elections has voted to declare Washburn's seat vacant, and also that Donnelly is not entitled to it. This programme carried out, the Minnesota delegation would be tied, and its vote could not be taken in an election of President. The party would in this way escape the adium of seating Donnelly. Is Mr. Springer sure that he doesn't visit Mr. Tilden 9

The nomination of the Hop, John D. Lawson for Superintendent of Insurance which the Governor made yesterday, and which the Senate is expected to confirm next week, will command plain the terms of his compact with the Democpublic respect. Mr. Lawson has yet to show his capabilities for the place, but his character gives assurance of an honest administration of the Department. In a branch of the service where so much mischief can be done by men lacking in rectitude, this alone is a proper sub-

to be said that no man can be judged until he is tried. The fact that Mr. Lawson's record in the discharge of such duties as are attached to the position has yet to be made, does not prove that a good record cannot be made.

If the action of the Nebraska Convention is a criterion, the course of the supporters of Tilden is tolerably clear. Dr. Miller, who was one of the high priests of Tildenism in 1876, and stood very near to the Ark, seems to have had the Convention firmly in his grasp from the beginning to the end. He opposed an expression of opinion looking to the abrogat . . . f the twothirds rule, and the Convention ecooed the sentiment. The platform was composed of equal proportions of Hard Money, Low Tariff and Frand, which for Western consumption is no doubt as good a mixture as the Democracy can make. But the resolution in favor of the twothirds rule will surprise those who assert that Mr. Tilden has been preparing to repeal it. Perhaps he realizes that it will be a useful thing to have around in case of attempted stampedes against him.

BEACONSFIELD'S DEFEAT. There now seems to be no doubt of the approaching downfall of the Beaconsfield Ministry. The special dispatch which will be found on another page derives additional significance from the fact that it does not come from the regular London correspondent of THE TRIBUNE but from a high Conservative source, and one exceedingly well informed. It is therefore a candid confession of defeat received directly from the supporters of the Benconsfield Administration. The fact that Lord Hartington discusses in a public speech the policy to be pursued in selecting the head of the Liberal Cabinet, should one be formed at once, is additional proof that the result is now believed to be definitely foreshadowed.

The conclusion that the Ministry has been defeated must be drawn from the drift of the current and not from the actual number of changes already made. The Liberals have made unexpected gains in the English boroughs and cities, but the counties are strongholds of Conservatism. It is true that the Liberals have attacked the Conservatives with unwonted vigor in the counties where the last battle was lost, and at the same time have besieged every borough where they could make any show of fighting. Of the 652 members of a full Parliament, 360 are elected by cities and boroughs, 283 by counties and 9 by universities. When the cities and boroughs are evenly divided between the great parties, as is sometimes the case, the vote of the counties, if held together, will give one or the other a working majority. The result of this spirited canvass-one which revives the memories of the Reform struggles midway in the century-cannot be announced with definiteness until the counties have voted. but the tone of our special dispatches shows that the result is generally conceded.

The first day's elections returned about onefifth of the Commons. There was polling yesterday in 76 constituencies, with nominations in 48. The work of the two days yields returns from barely more than a third of the constituencles. The decisive changes witnessed in many instances, however, leave the Conservatives without hope. Mr. Gladstone's overwhelming majority in Leeds, which was represented in the last Parliament by two Conservatives and one Liberal, not only proves the strength of the popular feeling in favor of the Liberal party, but demonstrates also the universal nature of his personal popularity. The enthusiasm of Midlothian was evidently not

With few exceptions, the elections already held have been in England, and the Liberals have made gains principally in the North and East. They have counted with extreme confipassed by a party vote. In the House, the Census | dence upon winning from seven to ten seats in Scotland, and should they do nothing more than hold their own ground in Ireland, then opponents are certain to lose at least seven been put forward in so many cases as it was supposed, and that Home Rulers of Liberal sympathies will be returned in many places. This, of course, strengthens the Liberal prospects. All the signs therefore indicate an Opposition maindependent element. Then it will be safe to count upon what Mr. Punch with fine irony acscribes as a "spirited home policy."

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

The defeat of the Sand Lots party in the San Francisco election is undoubtedly a matter for general congratulation at the East, as well as in California. It is remarkable, however, considering the importance of the issue, that the vote was not fuller, and if any considerable number of Democrats voted the Citizens' tieket the majority ought to have been much larger than it was. We suspect, however, that although the law-and-order party divided its nominations impartially between Republicans and Democrats, it obtained very little support from the Democratic voters, and that it will be discovered when the returns are analyzed that the Republicans have sustained the fight against Kearneyism almost alone, The candidates balloted for on Tuesday were

a State Senator, to fill a vacancy, and fifteen freeholders named under the provisions of an they hold such changed relations to him since act of the Legislature to frame a charter for the city. The Citizens' Protective Union recommended a ticket of freeholders composed of seven Republicans and eight Democrats. The the questions at issue. How is it, then, that he Republican Convention accepted all these is so offensive to them? It cannot be because names, and also egreed with the Citizens' Union he is opposed to the payment of Southern war upon a candidate for Senator. The Workingmen's party (the Kearneyites) neminated straight tickets of their own people. It now became an interesting question what the Demoerats would do. There is no reasonable doubt that their managers sold out to the Sand Lots. They abstained from nominating any ticket of freeholders, leaving the party at liberty to split the Union ticket, or to take up the Workingmen's list as a whole. Respecting the Senatorship, they made an open bargain with Kearney. They agreed to support his candidate, one J. R. Freud, and the Kearneyites in return agreed to help them in the election of a United States Senator and in the Presidential contest. This part of the compact was settled in open meet ings on each side; Freud actually attended the Democratic Convention and gave the required pledges by word of mouth, after the Sand Lots Convention, on Kearney's motion, had voted permission to him to do so; and there was propably a secret understanding about Democratic support for the Sand Lots freeholders. In short the Democratic Committee in San Francisco agreed to help Kearney in local affairs if he would help them in the National contest. That there might be no misunderstanding of the situatton, Kearney made a roaring speech to exracy, and to show why his followers ought to support the Democratic electoral ticket in the Fall; and of the State Senatorship he said: "Remember that every vote that goes into the "ballot-box next Tuesday for Freud is a vote good reason for their course. If that paper, or "to help me out of the penitentiary. He will

"first nail in the coffin of a thicking Republican party. A vote for Byrnes is a vote to keep me in jaii. You must vote for Freud; he is our only chance."

Respectable Democrats in San Francisco are reported to have been greatly disgusted by these performances, and many of them declared that they should stay away from the polls. But the respectable members of the party have never been its ruling spirits, and how weak they are, even in an emergency like this, is shown by their declining to make a real opposition to the unholy alliance, but merely standing with folded arms, helping neither side. The policy of a party is controlled by its active politicians, the men who manage conventions, build platforms and select candidates; and the regular Democratic Convention in San Francisco, by unanimous resolution, formally and solemnly committed itself to the cause of which Kearney is the spokesman.

The vote in the Committee on Ways and Means to put wood pulp and all paper stock and manufactured paper on the free list, raises a strong hope that the combination of two patentowning Congressmen to bleed the entire newspaper press of America will be broken. But in order to bring this about it is essential to bear in mind the fact that Congress is simply asked to repair one of its own errors of phraseology, to do what it fully intended to do in an act passed several years since, which the Treasury Department, however, felt itself obliged to construe against the obvious intention of Congress. The Act of 1874, in enumerating the many materials used in the manufacture of paper, which were to be admitted free of duty, placed in the list "paper stock, crude of every description." This surely includes wood pulp, but another section prescribes a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on "dried pulp." The exemption of crude paper stock "of every description" occurs in a later section of the Act, and a natural construction would seem to be that such dried pulp as was used in the manufacture of paper should be free. Any other construction seems unreasonable, except to the Treasury Department, in view of the efforts of Congress as shown in clauses too long to be quoted here, to enumerate among the articles placed upon the free list every variety of material used in the manufacture of paper. It was plainly never the intention of Congress to have a duty on any such material, and all that it is asked to do now is to re-enunciate its intentions with upmistakable precision.

Still one more point needs notice, perhaps, Mr. Warner Miller, one of the paper-monopoly's delegation in the House, made the astonishing statement before the Committee that the duty was "simply a revenue daty." The revenue has run down in the ten years from 1869 to 1879, from \$481 to 48 cents! This is a good illustration of the arguments the paper monopolists are using. A good illustration of the effect the combination is having may be seen in the announcement of the staid and conservative Journal of Commerce, raising its price.

The question of admitting manufactured paper free is also worthy of consideration, hough the same point is not involved as in the former case. The time has long passed when there was the least necessity for protecting paper at all, and the combinations on the part of paper-makers to keep up the price and extort unreasonable sams from the entire newspaperreading public, are conclusive proof that they are not entitled to charity at the hands of the

WHY DO THE! DESPISE TILDEN!

There are threats of a bolt against the nomi-nation of Tilden from an inexpected quarter. The Charleston News and Courier says it is already in contemplation, in case Mr. Tilden should receive the nomination at Cincinnati that the Democrats of the South should bolt and "nominate a third candulate, who will be "worthy the support of the South." And The seats in the North and several in the South. In | News and Courier goes on to say that the South-Congressional districts. — A thousand long. Ireland, however, there are indications that

The Freehel Union further extreme Nationalists or Home Rulers have not have him at any price or terms. All of which Ireland, however, there are indications that ern Democrats despise Tilden and will not extremely frank and outspoken, to say the least. How much real meaning there is in the threat we cannot say; but in view of the record of Southern Democrats, of their adherence to the party through thick and thin, and their habitual submission to the dictation of the Northern wing in the choice of President, for the sake of the actual control which the success of the party gives them, we are disposed to set it down as mere bluster, intended only for effect upon the Convention. That they will unite in the support of Tilden if nominated, and give him the vote of the Solid South, we have not the slightest doubt. There are reasons, excel lent ones-as, for instance, the old gentleman's position on Southern claims set forth in his campaign letter of 1876-why they would prefer some other candidate; but they are not so much in earnest about it as to hazard party success by bolting his nomination. They tried bolting in 1860-and with what result is pretty well known-but circumstances are different to day. Then they contemplated an appeal to a higher court and the arbitrament of war after their defeat at the polls. They have had enough of that.

But why do they despise Tilden? And how is it that they will have none of nim at any price? What has he done or left undone that 1876? He certainty represents Reform, with a big R, as much now as then. He has not changed his views, so far as we know, on any of claims, for the Southern Democracy have all along insisted that they were equally opposed to paying them, and have denounced as Republican slanders all statements to the contrary. Nor can it be because he accepted the judgment of the Electoral Commission, for that measure was approved by Southern Democrats. Nor because he refused to take forcible pessession of the White House, for Southern Democrats protest constantly that they are of the most peaceable disposition, and would not for the world make any disturbance. Nor can it be because of his attempted purchase of electoral votes, for they have exonerated and vindicated him from that charge. Nor because of any complicity with the Cipher Conspiracy, for of that they have all said he was as innecent as unborn babe. He has changed in nothing;

has done nothing to forfeit the confidence of s party, as the latter have shown by their votes; and yet the Democracy of the South, according to the Charleston organ, say they despise him and will not under any circumstances support him if nominated. It is all very well to dislike Dr. Fell, without being able to give a reason for it, but to turn on a candidate in this way, and so fiercely, without giving some sort of an explanation for it, is not fair. Mr. Tilder and his friends have good grounds for com plaint at such unreasonable treatment.

The Charleston organ ought to be able in its own behalf, and speaking for the Southern Democrats who threaten bolting, to offer one any other, or anybody else, can advance our suftion or dishonesty of the Democratic party, we should like very much to see or hear it. What has he done that you despise him for ? Tell us.

Mr. John B. Gough made a melancholy statement in the course of a temperance speech, the other day, in Providence, R. I. It is the opinion of Mr. Gough that drunkenness in this country has increased in the last quarter of a century, and is greater than it was thirty-six years ago. Mr. Gough complains that railway cars to-day are made regular grogshops, and that women are often seen drinking out of flasks while upon their travels. Possibly Mr. Gough has indulged in the amiable but great delusion that, through the influence of temperance societies and prohibitory laws, drinking was to be stopped altogether; but the cold water millennium is a good way off yet. What should console this eminent lecturer is the vast diminution of the drinking habits of the present as compared to those of from fifty to sixty years ago. What has been accom plished has been the placing of temperance in the positive category of the virtues. There are men still living who can remember the time when drunkenness was no great disgrace; when everybody, or almost everybody, was in the daily habit of drinking; when intoxicating liquors were sold with scarcely any restraint whatever. The temperance men have done a great work, even if they have done no more than make society thoughtful and careful upon the subject. Allowance, too, must e made for the increase of population. Moreover, statistics would probably show a much larger number of towns and villages now in which there are no grog shops than existed even twenty years ago. In 1820 it was a protty small and a pretty poor own which did not have a tavern and its bar-the bar usually being the reason for keeping the tavern. Once there was no sort of festivity without a pleu tiful supply of spirits and wines, and these were also always provided for funerals, weddings, ordinations, house raisings and Fourth of July celebrations. It ought to console Mr. Gough that such a work in the way of increased sobriety has been accomplished. There has been much done, although there is yet, and probably always will be, much to

The managers of the New-York Diet Kitchen As sociation advertise a benefit for their helpful and beautiful charity. They give it the enticing name of a "Children's Merry-making," and hope that it will gladden not only the children present, but the weary hearts of sick little ones in the tenementhouses. This institution for supplying food to the sick poor has been doing its noble work for four years. Physicians agree that it is not disease which decimates this helpless population, but the lack of proper nourishment. This lack the Diet Kitchens seek to supply, and it is the testimony of the profession that their success is already seen in the alleviated suffering and decreased mortality which the records show. As the hot weather approaches the demand upon these kitchens increases, and the managers wish to secure funds enough to keep the three open for the Summer, they having been obliged to close one last year. They have, therefore, arranged an entertainment at Lyric Hall. as will be seen on reference to our noverlising columns. The afternoons of Friday and Saturday will be devoted to the little folks, while the evenings will offer dramatic and pictorial attractions to the children of larger growth. If shadow pictures, conjurers' tricks, magic lanterns, music, plays and dancing are not enough to draw a crowd and be guile coin from comfortable pockets, then the honorable claim of this worthy seciety to be sustained on its own merits should be sufficient.

The doors of the Metropolitan Museum wer opened to the general public yesterday, for the first time. When they were closed, in the afternoon, 1,797 visitors had been admitted! That seems to indicate that the people are going to find the Museum, even if it is tolerably far up town. But they ought to leave their tobacco quids behind them! When the crowd had disappeared, the beautiful marble floors were everywhere disfigured with tobacco juice, and poor General Cesnola, greatly against his wishes, was forced to send off an instant order for some scores of spittoons, in self-defence. Some of these tobacco-chewing gentry ought to be caught and labelled for the Museum, that the world may have an opportunity to see what they look like.

The Democracy seems to have exhaused its stock

Will the third-termers be kind enough to locate their alleged "popular demand" for Grant so that its dimensions can be taken  $\tilde{t}$ 

Tilden to fix upon Mr. Fairfax Williamson as the man who was responsible for the bomoardment of his house with those eigher dispatches. No trace has ever been found of the originator of the cipher used, or of the man who gave it to the travelling coparceners with orders to forward their messages to Cipher Alley. The culprit must have been William-son, and Tilden is probably only waiting to have him declared insane before charging the offence apon him. If he is crazy his denial will not be worth anything.

Senator Edwards is, it is much to be feared, a cruel man. Certain estimable persons, sometimes ontemptuously spoken of as "Scratchers," have been running him for the Presidency with no end of bang and rattle, basing their support on his alleged hostility to Grant, and his supposed antagonism to all that peculiar system of politics which has been long known as Grantism. In the face of this demonstration, his personal friends make announcement that he thinks General Grant is destined to be the Republican candidate, that he is an advocate of a third term, and that he will, if his advice is sought, arge the Vermont delegates, who are instructed for him, to transfer their votes to Grant, This is a dreadful blow to the late Edmunds party. There is nothing for it to do but to fall back on Charles Francis Adams. been long known as Grantism. In the face of the

Why did Tilden pick out Syracuse for his State Convention, when it is the stronghold of the canal ring, and its only Democratic newspaper is against

Sherman's speech is a document which will make every man advocating his nomination proud of the work he is engaged ic.

The Democrats have once more reached the cor elusion that as a corpse Tilden is a most disappoint-ing fadure.

Donnelly was too much of a dose for even the

Ex-President Woolsey has given his views on the third term question in a private letter to a friend, which has been published. In it he says the ques tion is that: A National habit having been former by the country of abstaining from a certain un questioned right, under the Constitution, of elect-ing the Chief Magistrate as often, either by successive or by intermitted choices, as the people may think lit-is the preservation of that habit of any essential importance? He argues that it is needles to say anything of the importance of National habits, especially of practical limitations which the good sense of a people puts on its own liberty of political action. He cites as one effect of breaking the habit the opportunity which an all-powerfu and selfish clique would have to continue itself in power, and concludes: "As the first of all consider ations in weight, I would put the importance of ad pering to a habit self-imposed and long acquiesce in. The State is like an individual. He has in. The State is like an individual. He has come twhether by happy accident or by wisdom) to lay down rules for himself, which in the experience of years have been proved, or believed, at least, to be important. But he breaks away from them, and now he has one help less against actions done without forothoughs. His accidental and changing will has got the mastery over his deliberate indement. Suppose a citizen who was not 'natural born' should be by far the most available candidate of a party, would it be wise on general grounds to afternyt to after the Constitution in order to make him eligible? Even so to after the National habit as to a third term for a particular instance, unless in an extreme case, would be an injury to the stability of institutions supported mainly by opinion." Garcelon's Connelliors are manifesting great un-

asiness at the unfortunate situation they find themselves in. His testimony left them in the position of culprits who had committed forgery and other crimes, and had deceived him also. They were invited to go before the committee and clear them tect for congratulation. For the rest, it is only | "go to Sacramento, and his election will be the ficient argument against ild Ten's renomination | selves if they could, but they declined to go. Shope

which does not logically involve the stultifica- the Legislature has adjourned they have made a demand on the Secretary of State for the documents which contain the proofs of their guilt, and have been refused. The Secretary was absent at the time been refused. The Secretary was absent at the time of the refusal, but had he been present he would hardly have been so simple as to grant the request. The documents contain evidence which the State may desire to use in a suit for conspiracy against the Councillors, and it is the Secretary's duty to guard them as closely as possible. If the Councillors wish to examine them, they can demand the reassembling of the State Investigating Committee, which was not discharged and has power to continue the inquiry, when they can pursue their examination in public and under oath.

So long as the National debt keeps vanishing at the rate of ten millions a month Secretary Sherman's been will continue to be an energetic factor in the political situation.

PERSONAL.

Congressman Aiken is mentioned as a possible

Mrs. Myra Ciark Gaines has just entered into another law suit against the City of New-Orleans.

Mr. Jefferson Davis has an opportunity to pose as an interesting and melancholy person. He has been invited to lecture before 200 ladies at Newberry College, S. C.

Bishop Massaia, after a residence of thirty years in Southern Abyssinia, during which time he collected a great deal of information on the Galla countries, has been expelled by John Kassa, the resent Emperor. Herr Ebert, the clever German novelist and word-

painter of Egypt and Egyptian life, has so interested and pleased his countrymen with his works, that large numbers of them have been travelling in the land of the Pharaohs this year.

The widowed Duchess of Newcastle is about to marry a Commoner, and an unsuccessful professional tenor at that. Mr. Tom Hohler, the prospective husband, and the son of a Gloucestershire parson, did very well as an amateur in the drawing-room, but after studying in Italy, failed on the

The Emperor William, with a large number of his courtiers and several foreign Ambassadors, attended, on February 27, the annual festival of the Wagner Society, in Berlin. The programme consisted of the overture to the "Meistersinger," and the first act of the "Walklire," After the performance the Kaiser said: "When at Baireuth I believed in Wagner's art, but this time I have been overwhelmed by the power of his music."

That Senator Blaine has written an anti-Masonic letter is a rumor roundly stated by The Portland Press to be not only untrue, but absurd. Among the bundreds of letters reaching Mr. Blaine daily was one from Chicago, asking him if he were a was one from Chicago, asking him if he were a Mason and if he meant to attend the Knights Templar gathering there next August. Mr. Blaine's private Secretary, Mr. Sherman, himself a Mason, answered that Mr. Blaine was not a member of the fraternity and would not attend the gathering.

Mr. Thomas Hardy, who is quoted by The Press, of Philadelphia, as saying that he "only wished he had even a very minute royalty from all the American editions of his works," was probably thinking of the various unauthorized cheap editions of them which are mentioned by the Philadelphia writer, Mr. Hardy certainly cannot complain of the treatment he receives from his publishers, the Messrs, Harper, and Holt & Co. From the former he has liberal payment for all his serial stories, and from the latter he gets the usual royalty on the sales of those of his novels which they publish.

M. de Lesseps believes in the power of will. His rapid journey through this country has not tired him, he says, and the reason may be found in the resolution which he mentioned in Boston: "On leaving my house in Paris, I said to fatigue; 'Just lie quietly in my bed till my proposed enterprise is fairly under way, and then, if you desire to trouble my old frame, you can do so." He has a particular liking for the people of this country. "On the brow of every true American." he save, "I can see plainly stamped the word 'Onward!" I like them more than ever for this. There is a close affinity between the American disposition and my own; for by this time everybody knows that my pass-word is "En avant" also."

LONDON, April 1 .- The Times says: "The Envoy of the King of Siam is expected, on his second visit to England, in the middle of May. It had been ar ranged that the King himself would come, and invest Queen Victoria with the Order of the White Elephant, but his visit is postponed for the present, in consequence of the indisposition of the ex-Regent, who would, in the King's absence, have held the reins of Government.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Booth appeared as the aged Cardinal. It is a part that this actor long since made his own, and in between the temperament of the actor and that of the character-he stands unrivalled among his conemporaries. To all the conditions exacted by Mac beth, who must be shown as at once a tortured im agmation, a baunted spirituality, and a robust and sinewy warrior, he is not equal; and therefore his Macbeth is, in some respects, suggested rather than actually embodied. But, to all the conditions exacted by Richelieu be responds with spontaneous sympathy, and with the case of second nature. The embodiment is not merely noble with virtue and wisdom, tender toward the innocent, protective of the weak, and defiant and terrible toward the wicked and the strong, but it is lovable with innate grace and ingrained beauty. Goodness alone would not conquer: the ideal erected by Mr. Booth s goodness made radiant with the electrical qualities of genius. He makes Richelieu lion-like but he also invests him with a tender melancholy and lonely grandeur. The side-lights that are shed upon the character, in the moments of Riche-lieu's musing over his lost youth, his lost love, his lost friends, his lost illusions, his solitary and solemn age, have all been observed by this actor, and they have illuminated for him the deep heart of a man who no longer lives for himself, but only for the happiness of others. To have reached,through experience of ambition, care, trouble, and suffering .- that altitude of sad but noble supremacy above personal interests, the promptings of passio caprices of fate, from which a stately soul can look down upon the turmoil of human life, with calm tolerance and tender pity, is to be what Bulwer meant by Richelien-an old hero, who is in the world but not of it, and who only keeps his grip on human affairs because he is too generous to desert a race that needs his care and loved ones who repose upon his strength. It is because Edwin Be personation is built, with exquisite taste and grace, upon this central idea, that it has, all along, exercised such a potential spell of fascination upon the public mind. The fine tracery of art-combining intellectual purpose, will, grim humor, gentleness, craft, nice touches of human vanity, and ecclesiastic pompand splendor,so gracefully drawn as to create and sustain a perfeet illusion, would not alone have made this performance so splendidly victorious. Its beautiful exaltation of spirit is its dominant power. The display of this, last night, was as full and as potent as ever; and, upon the delivery of the anathema, there was not a heart in all the vast audience that did not rejoice, as well in the sense of the possible

nocence and virtue. Acting that has this effect is of unspeakable value. Mr. Booth was called before the curtain at the end of each act of the drama, and twice at the end of the fourth-which is so grandly crowned and rounded with the threat of excommunication. If there was less force and less volume of sound, and less demonstrative gesture than have been usual with him in this great moment, there was even more than his accustomed intensity of emotion, and therewithai a very brilliant blending of human feeling -virtuous, tender, passionate, and noble-with the awful dignity of religious power. The artistic intention—here, and all the way through to subordinate the theatrical character of the piece to a rational treatment may be named as, in its more than usually resolute and consistent exhibition, the only divergence from the general tenor of the performance of Richelies to which Mr. Booth's audi-

valor braving rum in the defence of imperilled in

ences have so long been accustomed. Neither Mr. McCollom, as De Mauprat, nor Mr. Hardio, as Baradas, nor Miss Wilton, as Julio, at any time rose above the lavel of commonplace. The personations of De Beringhen, by Mr. W. F. Cwen, François, by Mr. Otis Skinner, Haguet, by Mr. Craiq, and Joseph, by an unmentioned actor, are to be named as competent and pleasing—that of François being exceptionally good. "Richelien" will be repeated to-night and Saturday. This is the full or

of parts: De Mauprat. De Baradas. Lonis XIII. De Beringhe De Beringhen
Huguet
François
First \*ecretary
Second secretary
Third secretary
Captain of guard
Julie de Mortims
Marion de Lorme

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE CONCERTS.

Mr. Steele Mackaye's series of Thursday aftern concerts was inaugurated yesterday by an opera of Mr. Mapleson's company took part. Mile. Mari-mon sang Mattet's waltz "Che Gioja" with great brilliancy and faultless execution, and later on she brilliancy and faultless execution, and later on she gave a charming interpretation of a dainty little song. "L' Abeille," from one of Victor Masse's earlier operas, "La Reine Topaze." Mile. Ambre sang the waltz from Gonnod's "Romeo and Juliet," and Mile. de Belocca the "Oh! Quel Giorno," from "Semiramide." Campanini and Galassi both gave romanzas from "La Forsa del Destina. Belocca and Galassi sang "La ci darem la mano," and Mmes. Ambre and Belocca, and Campanini and Galassi chose the well-worn. and Campanini and Galassi chose the well-worn quartet from "Rigoletto." The audience was enthusiastic, and demanded an encore for nearly everything. The work of the singers was good throughout, and in one or two cases exceptionally fine. Mr. Alfred H. Pease furnished the performance with an element of another character in several piano solos. At the concert next Thursday Miss Thursby will be the chief attraction.

MUSICAL NOTES. "Le Pré aux Clercs" will be sung next

Thursday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Theatre by Mr.
Maurice Grau's French Opera Company. In the evening the company will sung "La Belle Helène" at the
Brooklyn Academy of Music, and on Saturday afternoon
it will sing "Mignon" in the same place, while in the
evening "Le Petit Duc" will be given.

Mr. Franz Rummel, the pianist, had the mis-fortune to fall and break his leg in Providence during the early part of February. Since that time he has been confined to his room, enduring great suffering, and unable, of course, to fill any of his concert engagements. A number of the most prominent musicians in the city, Messrs. Wm. Steinway, Max Pluner, S. B. Mills, Dulchees, Carliberg, Fischer, Brandeis and Patticon, with a host of others as well known, besides several ladies, among whom are Mmes. Rivé-King, Honne, and Antonhaye united in tendering him a testimonial concert, "in token of their regard, sympathy and appreciation of his talent." Mr. Rummel has accepted and has named Thursday. April 8, as the date of the concert.

The fourth and last concert of the Staten Island Philharmonic Society will take place this even-ing at Association Hall, West New-Brighton. The programme will include two movements of the Hayden quartet, op. 47. No. 4. a Nocturne for two 'cellos by Schubert, a Cradle song by Kjerulf and three of Brahme's Hungarian Dances, "On the Rigi," a duet for flute and 'cello by Doppler, and Lumbye's "Visions in a Dream." There will be songs by Schubert and Schu-mann. sung by Mrs. Evelina Hartz, and songs by Rumain, sing by arts. Evelina Hartz, and songs by Rubinstein and Schumann, sung by Mr. Theodore Toedt. Mrs. Hartz and Mr. Toedt will also sing Lucantoni's "Una notte a Venezia." The instrumental part of the programme will be given by the Staten Island Sextet, which comprises Messrs. Arnold, Gramm, Gauzberg, Weiner, Werner and Manoly. The Staten Island Philharmonic Society has been very successful in past years, and the concerts this season have shown no Isling off.

GENERAL NOTES.

One of the English election phrases for which there is no equivalent in the United States is "plumping." Wherever a constituency returns two members, each voter can give one vote each to any two candidates. but he cannot give his two votes to any one candid if he chooses he can given one vote to only one can date, and this is termed "plumping."

The steady-going old Journal of Commerce cannot stand the advance in paper. It accordingly advances its subscription rate to \$15 per year, for its six issues reducing rates on what was already the cheapest thing sold in America, the daily newspaper, are preparing likewise to take the back track.

The arithmetic men out West are getting in training for the next election. The Chicago Times computes that if Mr. Vanderbilt should constantly reinvest and commound his income from his present vest investment in Government bonds, he might, without living to be a very old man, come to have the whole national debt owing to him. This seems a startling prediction-but EDWIN ROOTH AS RICHELIEU:

A change from "Macbeth" to "Richelien" was made, at Booth's Theatre, last night, and Edwin

A Bohemian innkeeper was bitten some animal, he consigned it to the town graved! animal, he consigned it to the town gravedigger, enjoining that solemn person to take care of it until further orders. A few days later the innkeeper was attacked by hydrophoble, and ded in exeruciating agony. The satisfary authorities applied to the gravedigger for the mad dog committed to his custody. Their astonishment may be more readily conceived than described when the sexton calmity observed: "The mad dog!! I have esten him!" "You have eaten the mad dog!!" "Better that than he should eat me!" rejoined the gravedigger. It would appear not only that it is man of strangs appetites had swallowed and directed the rabid animal, but that it had agreed with him.

Statistics of tool the "The The Control of the statistics of tool the statistics of the statistic phobia, and ded in excruciating agony. The sa

Statistics cited by The Pall Mall Gazette show that there are 158,040 members of religious orders in France-127,753 women and 30,287 men-the immense majority belonging to authorized orders. There are 416 associations of men, only 32 of which are authorized; but the members of the 32 are far more numerous than the 416, the "Brothers" alone counting 20,341 members. The 384 unauthorized associations only count 7,444 members, including Jesuits; and, in addition to the Jesuits, are the Dominicans, Franciscans, Barefooted Carmelites, Capuchins, Trappists, Redomp-torists, Eudists, Marists, Oblates, etc. The number of nuns belonging to authorized orders is 113,750, and to anauthorized orders only 14,003. If, therefore, the inauthorized orders only 14,003. If, therefore, the Government confine their operations to a persecution of anauthorized orders, thay will have over 21,000 persons to persecute. The Conservatives, on their side, hold that it will be utierly inconsistent for a republican government to put in force old monarchical laws which, if they have never been repealed, are entirely at variance with the spirit of the age. It is asked, for example, how a Republican Government could enforce an edge of 1762 forbidding Jesuits to come within ten leagues of Paris.

A prospector who has spent some time in the

Eagle River country, Colorado, thinks there are plenty of paying mones there. In a recent private letter, extracts from which are published in The Register-Call, of Central City, he says: "There are fow people who know how many paying mines there are on the Eagle.

Prospectors are geiting too sharp to blow about a good claim until they have secured as many locations around and adjoining it as they want. They would rather take a trip to Leadville, and sell a small interest to some of their friends and get a grub stake and go back and work away and get all the territory they can. There are not less than 200 claims being worked between Eagle City and Red Cliff. If I were to mention the names of the hundreds of good paying mines on the north side of the Eagle River it would be a breach of north side of the Eagle River it would be a breach of confidence, and the prospectors would be very apt to put a hemp neektle around my neek and swing me to the first limb of a tree that could be found. The fact is, there will be no prefits realized until there are some smelers built. There will be ax smelters on the Eagle River inside of six months. Buttle Mountain alona can furusit enough of ore from the Clinton and Belden mines at the present time to keep two first-ton smelters at work constantly day and night, besides a great many other good paying mines on Battle Mountain, and not much said shout them. The Hayden Mining company, of Central City, was smart enough to get twenty claims on or close to the far-famed Eagle, from which they will realize millions of dollars. It is stated, are worth from \$250 to \$1,000. grandeur of human nature, as in the spectacle of

PUBLIC OPINION.

Tilden is sure of a nomination, and he will not give it away,—(Now-Aibany Ledger-Standard (Dem.)

The sentiment of Maine Republicans is so well understood it used not be dwell up a here. They believe that Mr. Blaine is the strongest and u out available candidate that can be named.—(Fortland Press (Rep.)

The unit rule in conventions and the man power in politics are alike improper and unde oca-le. Each delerate to a convention should be tell free to vote and act as his consciouse dictates.—[syracouse Courier (Dem.)

The Washington correspondent of The Trin-ton The Bullot Express (Rep.)

The Washington correspondent of The Trin-tons says the House has now enough business below its according to the alow rate it proceeds, to econy its about 100 years. Nor is that the worst of its Business constantly accumulates much more rapidly than it is disposed of. By this time Congress shall have finished the one hundred years' work now before it, a shoulded years' work will have accumulated. Water is not years'